

high over his infirmities, and fixes his thoughts upon things above, forgetting all the little vain passages of this life, and his spirit is becalmed, and his soul is even still, then it softly and sweetly ascends to heaven, and is with God till it returns like the useful bee laden with a blessing and the dews of heaven.—J. Taylor.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1842.

THE HOME FIELD.

We do not think the churches feel too much interested in the subject of Foreign Missions. On the contrary, we are strongly impressed with the sentiment that they have not begun to put forth the deeply intense feeling and corresponding effort, which the state of the world and the Providence of God demand. The Pope of Rome is stealing a march upon us. The Protestant world is not half so much awake to the subject of Foreign Missions as the church of Rome. We say then, that the churches of the United States cannot recede from their present position, in regard to Foreign Missions, without a manifest dereliction of duty. It would, moreover, be suicidal to their highest interests.

But, when we have said this, we must be allowed also to express the opinion that the missionary feeling in behalf of the home field, bears no proportion to that in behalf of the foreign. Either distance casts an air of romance about the latter, which is not felt in respect to the former; or else there is a great want of attention to the destination and importance of the home field. But a little attention to the facts in the case will show that no other portion of the earth, of equal size, is destined to exert so important and so powerful an influence upon the religious character of the world, as the United States.

The Providence of God, so distinctly visible in the settlement and subsequent history of this country, seems to point to some great purpose to be accomplished by this nation; and every step in the development of its gigantic physical and moral resources, goes to deepen the impression that God is working out some mighty problem, by means of this country and people.

The future importance of this country, in its influence upon the world, will be seen if we consider its probable future population. That it is capable of sustaining a vast population, will appear on comparing it with the densely peopled countries of the old world. The territory of the United States is equal to that of the whole of Europe, without Russia; and it contains 169 millions of inhabitants. It is twice as large as Hindostan, which has a population of 140 millions; which, at the same rate, would give the United States 280 millions. It is twice as large as China Proper, which has 165 millions; which is at the rate of 330,000,000 to the U. S. It is sixteen times as large as Great Britain, which has 24 millions. The same rate would give the United States 384 millions. It is ten times as large as France, which has 32 1/2 millions; so that an equal population to the square mile would give us 325 millions. It is fifty times as large as Naples, which has 7 1/2 millions. This would give us 375 millions. It is a hundred times as large as Switzerland, which contains two millions; so that with the same population to the square mile, which is sustained in this mountainous region, we should have 200 millions.

Now, the soil of the United States is much more productive, on an average, than that of the countries which have been named; and there is a much greater variety of production for the sustenance of man, than in most of them. Besides, our commerce brings the productions of the four quarters of the earth, to add to our own. It is a fair conclusion, therefore, that this country is capable of sustaining a much more dense population than any of those which have been named. Especially, if religion should generally prevail, so that the industry and good habits of the people should lead them to improve the resources of the country, it is fair to conclude that a much larger population could be sustained than where ignorance, vice, and heathenism prevail, to impoverish the country, and waste its resources.

But, what is the prospect that the United States will actually contain such a population as we have supposed? Let us make an estimate: Since 1790, the population of this country has doubled once in about 22 1/2 years. There is no reason to suppose that for many years to come, the population will increase with less rapidity than it now does. Every thing in the circumstances of the country is favorable to a rapid increase of the native population; and for a long time to come, it will hold out equal inducements to the emigrant from foreign lands. But, in order to be safe, let us take twenty five years as the period for doubling the population. At this rate, we shall have in

1840, 17,000,000; a fraction over;
1865, 34,000,000; 23 years hence;
1890, 68,000,000; 48 years hence;
1915, 136,000,000; 73 years hence;
1940, 272,000,000; 98 years hence;
1965, 544,000,000; 123 years hence;
1990, 1,088,000,000; 148 years hence;

Thus, it appears that, at a less rate of increase than that which we have had since the adoption of the federal constitution, some of us will live to see 34 millions of people in this country. Our children will see 136 millions; and our grand children, 272 millions; while, in a century and a half, our country will contain more inhabitants than the present population of the globe. This may seem incredible to some, in view of the fact that the world has been so long peopled, and has only arrived at its present population. But, it is to be considered that the old world is now in its dotage; and in most heathen lands, the population is on the decrease. The perpetual wars in which the world has been involved; the dreadful pestilences, which, at various periods have visited the old world; together with the grinding oppression, both civil and religious, under which they have groaned, all have contributed to keep down the increase of population. But commerce will hereafter greatly tend to the promotion of peace; improved habitations, habits and modes of living, tend to prevent pestilence; and the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty is a great means of preserving and prolonging life. Every thing is therefore tending to concentrate upon the territory of these United States an immense population.

And what a mighty influence is to be exerted by this great nation upon the world! The influence of this country is already felt in the four quarters of the globe. Our canvas already whitens every sea, and our sailors visit every port, almost, in the world. Yes, even in the interior of Western Asia, the native inhabitants intoxicate themselves upon the product of the New England still.

But what is to be the character of this influence, for ages to come? This must depend, under God, upon the course which is pursued by the present generation of Evangelical Christians in this country. If this vast population is permitted to grow up

destitute of the gospel, or with an inadequate supply, so that it fails to come thoroughly under Christian influence, this nation will be a tiger unchained. But, if the churches now do their duty, and give the gospel to this young giant, before it is of full age it will give the gospel to the world.

We intend to pursue this subject, and spread out before our readers the entire inadequacy of the present scale of efforts to diffuse the gospel in our land, to the exigencies of our country, the rapid increase of population, and the activity of the enemy in sowing tares. And we think we shall be able to show that there is a pressing and urgent call for the expenditure of a sum in our own land not less than that now expended in prosecuting foreign missions. But now is the time to strike. What is left undone now cannot be done hereafter. Yet this effort will not probably be as protracted as that in the foreign field; for an effort in our new and rising settlements soon raises up a church that will not only support itself, but return what it has received; and often times a hundred fold more.

HOME MISSIONS.

The Home Missionary for August is, as usual, rich in its details of the labors, and trials, and successes of our Home Missionary brethren.

LOWA.

"Every year thousands are pouring into this rich and unoccupied portion of our country." Its population of 60,000 increases beyond precedent. Its ministers of six or seven denominations are estimated to be 40—and professing Christians 2193. But the largest portion of the people are destitute of the means of grace, and exposed to all kinds of pernicious error.

In Brighton, Washington, and Crawfordville, there is a growing interest in the cause of religion, under the ministry of Rev. C. Burnham—the churches are increasing—brotherly love is abounding, and the various means of grace are cheerfully sustained.

WISCONSIN.

RACINE.—The location is beautiful and healthful—advantages for intellectual improvement are good, and corrupting influences comparatively few. The population is Eastern, and so are all the features of society. Of 500 souls, one half are members of the Washington Temperance Society. A Bible Society is in vigorous operation, and a good interest is manifested in all benevolent objects.

WHITEWATER.—The additions made to the church—the flourishing state of the Sunday school and Bible Classes—and the advance of the cause of temperance, afford encouragement. The surrounding region, suffering for cultivation, is wide.

SPRING AND GARDNER'S PRAIRIES.—The church was organized a little more than a year ago with only 6 members, and now numbers about 30, though several have been dismissed. Half of them are males, and three fourths parents. The region is capable of sustaining a very dense population, and settlers are coming in very fast.

WAUKESHA.—The revival continues. A commodious house for worship and schools is in progress. A society with its trustees—a church with its deacons—Sabbath School and Bible class—prayer-meetings and concerts, and a temperance society have all been established within 6 months, with cheering prospects. Many are the destitute places around, and loud the call for ministerial labor.

ILLINOIS.

Rev. Mr. King of Plymouth, mentions the addition of 4 to the church on profession of their faith, and several others are propounded for admission. Sabbath school and Bible class in more vigorous operation than ever before.

MOCKEY.—"This force," says a missionary, "is manifestly drawing to a close." Good excitement exists in the community. If blood be shed, it need not excite surprise. "I presume Nauvoo is as perfect a sink of debauchery and every species of abomination as ever were Sodom or Nineveh."

PONTIAC.—This place has been notorious for dissipation—wholly given up to the use of intoxicating drinks in some form. A religious society has been organized and incorporated. The congregation numbers about 200. Nearly every man in the congregation, with their families have united with the Temperance Society. A house of worship has been built that will accommodate 250.

BEAUFORT GROVE.—Here, and in all the villages of the region, Temperance societies have been formed, and are flourishing. In some of them ardent spirits cannot be had. The change in the morals of the people is great. Sabbath breaking and profaneness to a great extent, cease with intemperance.

SINGULAR.—In a place where they had had no preaching for six months, men who were not professors of religion formed an anti-swearing and anti-immoral Society, and agreed to meet on the Sabbath, and if they could not obtain preaching, determined to appoint one of their own number to read a sermon, or a lecture on some moral subject.—Were some suitable man willing to place himself there, they would support him, and even now pay half his salary. This movement has arisen from the conviction that they "were too wicked."

LOCKPORT.—The public works are stopped, and great embarrassment is felt. But the Holy spirit has descended, and precious souls are saved. One entire family has been admitted to the church—the father, mother, and eldest daughter on profession, and two younger children dedicated to God in baptism. In the words of the mother, it is a "happy family." The church is in a better state than ever. The Temperance cause is working wonders. The church in Warsaw too, is gaining in numbers and in holiness.

IN ROCKFORD, the indications for good are multiplying. At VERNON, the prospect brightens. The Lord is near. At VERMILION, the Mormons are making desperate efforts. It is a "gone case" with the man who becomes a Mormon.

OHIO.

Rev. Mr. Johnson of SHELTON, has a field 14 miles by 12, and often goes beyond its limits to meet urgent demands for gospel ministrations. In some towns Presbyterian or Congregational preaching is unknown, and prejudices are cherished against it by preachers who boast that they have "never attended school more than six months."

The more ignorance, the more piety, of course! At ASHBO, it is hoped that 10 or 12 have recently been converted. A log meeting house has been built, as good as the people had means to build, and is furnished with windows by one or two families, who took them down from their own houses, and boarded up the places where they were removed: Mr. Boutelle, the Alexandria, has two churches under his charge, which in two years have increased from 50 to 100. Each has now a meeting house, a singing choir, Sunday schools and Bible classes where at that time, they had none. They are united, and of good comfort, living in peace.

MICHIGAN.

Nine were recently added to the church in Hudson, by profession, as fruits of the labors of Rev.

Mr. Peirce. And quite a reformation has taken place in the use of strong drink, though heretofore it has been the strong hold of drunkenness. Serious and increasing attention is paid to preaching. The work of grace continues in Wheatland and Pittsburg. Four members of one family have lately found peace.

NEW-YORK.

LIVERPOOL.—Within a year 25 were added to the little Presbyterian church by profession, and 16 by letter, more than doubling its numbers. The scepticism of community has been shaken, and a permanent impression of the value of religious truth produced in many minds. A church edifice has been erected. Most of the children and youth of the congregation are brought into the Sabbath School. Immorality has been sensibly checked—and the prospects for the future are cheering.

Nine missionaries, not in commission last year, were appointed by the Executive Committee, in June, and twelve were re-appointed.

The receipts of the Treasury during the same period were, \$376.42. Acknowledgements are also made of \$949.92 at the Western Agency, Geneva; of \$483.60 at the Central Agency, Utica; and of \$1,184.75 at the treasury of the New Hampshire Miss. Soc. for the quarter ending July, 1st.

The Committee look with no small solicitude to the responses that shall be made to their earnest appeals for continued and increased contributions from the churches. They have made arrangements to increase their operations. But the consummation of those arrangements are delayed by the want of means. Increased expenditure can be justified only by the increased liberality of the churches. "The poverty of the western churches," say they, "is more profound than in any former year. The enemy is coming in with great force. Emigration from Europe is nearly doubled the present year. Not much longer can Eastern effort be efficient in forming the Western character, for other agencies are in the field, and the West itself is no longer passive." "Whatever then is done, whether preaching, or praying, or giving, must be done quickly." These are strong arguments. The Providence of God calls most loudly on the Eastern churches to new and vigorous effort. May the call be heard, and obeyed, and then shall heaven rejoice and earth be glad.

RELIGIOUS INDIFFERENCE OF PROTESTANTS.—A sin, of no small magnitude, with which we are chargeable as a nation, is indifference to the truths and institutions of religion. Our position before the world, is that of the representative of the great principles of Christianity, and of the Protestant faith. God in his providence, has, in a signal manner, entrusted us with their guardianship and exemplification, and for it we may, he will hold us responsible. But how poorly are we fulfilling our trust. By our indifference, we are absorbing last after self-gratification—and our unalloyed partisan spirit and endeavors, we have brought into fearful peril the one, while by our failure, we have rendered the other, in a great measure, ineffectual. It is civil liberty then—no equal peril the other. It is civil liberty then—no equal peril the other. It is civil liberty then—no equal peril the other.

It is a pure religion to be lightly esteemed, or ignorantly cast away? Let any intelligent man tell us what social or political distinction or privilege we possess above the rest of the world, equal to the other. It is civil liberty then—no equal peril the other. It is civil liberty then—no equal peril the other.

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Turk, for exemption from habitual persecution, or the slightest mitigation of their numerous and aggravated burdens. No Christian power was found to interfere for their relief, and the yoke of the oppressor was submitted to in silence. But the accumulated wrongs of forsaken Israel have at last touched the hearts of the "kings of the Gentiles." The voice of indignant remonstrance has been raised in their behalf. A deputation of Jews, feeble in number, but strong in the consciousness of Christian support, have approached the throne so long a time to their race, and boldly and successfully pleaded for their relief, and the yoke of the oppressor was submitted to in silence. But the accumulated wrongs of forsaken Israel have at last touched the hearts of the "kings of the Gentiles." The voice of indignant remonstrance has been raised in their behalf. 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BRIDGEWATER ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of this County Institution will commence on Monday, the 6th of September next, and continue seven weeks and four days. Efforts will be made to render the School worthy of the public confidence and patronage by introducing the most approved Text Books, and the highest quality of instruction as well secure a thorough practical education, rather than ornamental branches of education. All students preparing to College and the active pursuits of life will receive particular attention.

The Faculty Department will continue under the supervision and ability as a Teacher in French, Drawing and Painting give assurance that the instruction in those branches will be thorough and complete. Instruction will also be given in

Tection in Sciences, Languages (Ancient and Modern) Drawing and Painting.

Cum gratia

2. EDDY, President. **3. W. C. PRATT, Principal.**
29. The Annual Meeting of the School will be held on **Friday, Aug. 19.**
 The location of the School and choice of officers for the examina-
 tion on Tuesday and Wednesday the 16th inst. The Public gen-
 erally are invited.

LEICESTER ACADEMY.
THE Fall Term in this Institution will commence on
Thursday, September 1st. Tuition in the English Branch,
\$10. Languages \$4.50 per session. For particulars apply to
the Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
Leicester, Aug. 19, 1892.

AMHERST ACADEMY, AMHERST, MASS.
THE Next Term of this Institution will commence on
Wednesday the 24th of August, and continue on
Friday the 26th.
Tuition per quarter for classical studies, \$5. English \$4.
French \$3. Tuition in French, an extra charge will be
made. The Students of the Academy will be
entitled to attend the valuable Lectures given in College course of
natural Sciences. For particulars apply to the Principal
per week. Aug. 12. 30— W. D. T. FISK, Principal.

THE BOTANICAL TEXT BOOK.
FOR Colleges, Schools, and private students, comprising
Part I. Botany and Introduction to Structural and Physiological
Botany. Part II.—The Principles of Structural and Physiological
Botany. and Natural History of the natural families of the vegeta-
tion, and illustrated with numerous elegant and original
drawings, by ASA GRAY, with numerous elegant and original
drawings, by ASA GRAY, with numerous elegant and original
drawings, by ASA GRAY; just published by Houghton, Mifflin
and Company, 237 Washington Street, Boston.

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EAT COMMISSION.—A PRIZE ESSAY.
 EAT COMMISSION, Or the Christian Church
 and charged to convey the Gospel to
 the Rev. John Rogers, the author of "Mam-
 mon, her kins," &c., with an Introductory
 Address, by D. Williams, D. D., of New York. 12mo.
 4c.

QUESTION OF THE PEACE.
 One of the books reviewed in this issue
 constitutes a most powerful and timely
 and charged to convey the Gospel to
 the Rev. John Rogers, the author of "Mam-
 mon, her kins," &c., with an Introductory
 Address, by D. Williams, D. D., of New York. 12mo.
 4c.

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Hotel Hall Building, Boston, Merchant
Dealers in Clothes, Canebrakes, Vestings,
Hats and, in Fashionable Ready-Made
Dress. Aug. 12.
4th.

RETAIL IN NEWTON.
Gentlemen or ladies, or a family, can be
served with three or four different styles
of walk of the latest of dress rooms and board
dress to J. T. W. Anger's Corner, New Depot.
2nd. Aug. 12.

**VAPOR & SHOWER BATHS,
GENT'S BATHING ROOMS.**
Bath has recently been improved by re-
furnishing an boiler, pumps, and all the apper-
tains of the building, so as to get rid of all
filthiness and noise, and is fitted up in
reference to strict personal attention to
relaxation to all who may favor him with
a visit in all readiness to wait on the
first evening, Sunday excepted, from
P. M. and on Saturday Evening till 11
P. M.; five Tickets for Monday,
Thursday and Friday, \$1. Tickets
for the most part of the week, 50
cents, and all Washington street.

